The contract price for a little more than a mile of this payement—the width being 108 feet—ia \$3.78 per square yard it is similar to the section of payement which has been laid in Pitth-ave., New-York, opposite the Worth monument. Workmen are now driving piles at the great gate of the Capitol, at the end of the avenue where the bronze monument of the Navy and Peace is to stand.

An Inner Temple correspondent of The London Times, who has recently visited the ruins of Carthage, expresses his surprise that the antiquarian societies have not directed their steps to the site of one of the most magnificent cities of ancient times. He describes the site as strewn with relies which elsewhere are ravenously seized by bric-à-bras hunters. "What are ravenously seized by bric-à-bras hunters. "What treasures," he says, "must lie beneath the surface I The only systematic work of excavation I am aware of has been meritoriously done by the French—namely, the fremple of Æsoulapius at the northern extremity of the premontory, the depth being about 25 feet. But whether or not extensive explorations have been afready atempted, planty of work remains to be done, and in no way better or more delightful than by camping out in us."

This is presence of mind: As Mrs. Devine was passing the corner of Lock and Sixth-sts., Cincinnatt, on Doc. 20, she noticed a seven-year-old on a sied, uiding down hill and heading for a large sewer-pool. The sled, with its freight, shot under the iron plate and fell into the pool below, breaking through the ice in its descent. She wasted no time in screaming for help, but unwound from her shoulders a heavy woolen shawl, and, lying face downward on the frozen ground, threw one end of the garment to the stragging boy. He manazed to eatch bold of it while padding for life amid the broken ice. Several bystanders sprang to the rescue, and a milkman was lowered by the ankles into the sewer, where he grasped the boy by the waist and drew him out... This is imperturbability: On Dec. 21 Michael Davin of West Troy, while standing on a canal hridge and enjoying a clay pipe that was loaded to the muzzle, fell to the loc 20 feet below. The pipe did not leave his menth during the descent. He took two or three whiffs and then rose with dignity and walked off like a philosopher, wreaths of blue sm. Ke circling about his level head. gound from her shoulders a heavy woolen shawl, and,

However admirable may be the sentiments of temperance hymns, it cannot be denied that in the elements of music and poetry they rank far behind the drinking songs and choruses which are heard at casteges and on the stage. At the last meeting of the Greenock School Board a report was adopted recommending " that in the selection of songs and hymns for the schools a few songs in praise of temperance be included, with a view to the sentiments they contain being impressed on the to the sentiments they contain being Impressed on the milds of the children." Four temperance songs are negatingly to be included in a list of songs and hymns for use at the board schools, but an opinion was expressed by one member of the board that the temperance songs selected were of too "wishy-washy" a nature; and another member emphatically objected to them. He did not wonder that the temperance cause was so weak in the world if the songs he had seen were to be régarded as representing the advocates of the mevement. These English critics are undoubtedly right. Temperance songs are the stupidest in the whole range of English hymnology. Water is a good thing, but there ought not to be too much of is in temperance music.

They may not grind daggers and pestle poisens on the Mediterranean with the same zest as of old, but their crimes are as brutal in purpose and uncerting in execution as they ever were. Jealousy and gambling were the moving springs of the murder which startled Nice on Dec. 6. He was a native of Italy, aged 34. She was born in Hungary and was passing the Winter in Nice He was a desperate gambler. She loved him. His for tane went to waste. She lent him money. He lost heav-He was a despective the series of the lost heaving and begged her to give himsenother chance. She reserved to leave him. On the latal evening M. de X., a helitpay officer, was paying a visit to the lady, when a visit of the Italian, and M. de X. wished to withdraw; but Madame begged him to remain, adding that sie might need his help. She left to re eive her visitor, with whom she had a lively altercation in the ante-chamber. The Italian pushed Madame into the diminstroom and belied the door. M. de X. based the servant listen. Some words rapidly exchanged in the diming-room were locard, sach as, "You cannot mean it!" "You are joking!" and then came two shots from a revelver, at a slight interval. M. de X. broke the glass of the door, put his knad within, drew the bolt, and entered. A horrible spectacle presented itself—the Italian and the hady lay on the floor in pools of blood.

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

The "Shaughraun" continues to be attractive at this theater. Like all Mr. Boneicault's Irish plays; it is pure in tone, and herelu it contrasts favorably with variety plays now current in this city. Mr. Boucleault's engagements will necessitate its withdrawal after Jan. 20, when " Formaden Fruit" will be revived. This, we understand, will be followed by "All For Her," very sno cessful on the Globe stage, in Boston, Mr. Wallack's performance of the hero, Hugh Tresor, has received plastic praise in that city; and, unquestionably, "All For Her" is one of the best dramas of the period.

ANOTHER SPECTACLE AT NIBLO'S.

The Kiralfy Brothers have reopened Niblo's Theater with a play called "Azurene," This is based on several of the functes of M. Jules Verne. The story presents the experiences of a daughter of the air, who sent to the earth, to meet, and if possible withstand, the fascinations of the mortal " masher "-an exploit which, we should suppose, it would not difficult to perform in the exceedingly garish precincts of Niblo's Garden. The lady, however, sac to some too-fascinating male, and thereby loses her immortality. This is a very ancient story, but it serves as a thread whereon to hang resplendent pictures. The Palace in the Clouds, the Cemetery at Midnight, the Margin of the Lake, Under the Sea, the Copper Palace, the Center of the Earth, and the Golden Terrace, are the chief scenes. There is abundance of ballet and proces-den—and the chief dancers are Mile. de Rosa, Mile. Letaurneur, and Mile. Gaugaire.

THE EAGLE THEATER-MR. SOTHERN.

It is made known that the Eagle Theater will presently enter on a new career, under new manage ment, and with a plan that promises solid success. Mr. C. B. Gardiner has leased it, and he intends to make it a comedy theater of the first class. The theater will be entirely reconstructed, and will be named the Galety. The intention is to open it on Sept. 3, 1877, and to present Mr. Sothern in a new and original comedy, written expressly for him by Mr. W. 8. Gilbert—the most distinctive, fresh, unique, and successful dramatic author of the time. Mr. Gilbert has never before written a play for a start, and the play-going public will be glad to find that, in making this exception to a custom, he has nevertheless adhered to the sound principles of dramatic composition, and produced a comedy that is as squarely balanced as if written for a first-class company. Mr. Sothern is fitted with a part that calls for grace, drollery, and pathos, with pervading air of waywardness; and all the parts are good. There are surely bright days at hand for the Eagle Theater in a career which begins with a dash so novel and brilliant.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Is it an objection to Col. Ingersoll, in con-hection with the office of Senator of the United States from the States of Illinois, that he believes loss and hows more than John A. Logan 1—[Chemnati Commer-tial (Ind.)

The country does not want, nor will it have, a President mangurated either by rifle clubs or Federal troops. That is not the way the people have made their troops. That is not the way the people have made their troops. The people have made their troops are all the people have made and their troops. The people have made and the people have made and the people have the people have

It is the lasting shame and reproach of the Democracy, North and South, that it has always been ready to defend every outrage against the supremacy of ready to defend every outrage against the supremacy of readility. It is a secretic to be another vain attempt to reject the experience of the pasts—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.)]

Gossip concerning the United States Senatorthip is breezing up. Mr. Boutweil mas a host of friends among the members from the country, but Boston members, it is said, do not incline toward him. Notther do they favor the election of Mr. George F. Hoar. There is a movement to bring the name of Gen. Charles F. Devens is the consideration of the legislators.—[Boston Journal Rep.)

We are decidedly favorable to the selection where decidedly layorable to the selection will have a vord for Speaker, resulting that he not only possesses all the necessary qualifications, experience, judgment, and capacity, both mental and physical, to fill the piace creditably to himself and the people of the State, but he is peculiarly qualified to meet the emergencies that are likely to arise during the coming session.

Extraorase Standard (Rep.)

Wherefore, we do not hesitate to say that if Hayes is looking to an inauguration or indorsement from the South, he is leaning upon a broken reed. The southern people, almost to a man, believe Sannel J. Theoriem to be the hawful and constitutional Freshient elect, and they will not abandon his cause, for a promise of efficient countries of the people of

The radical leaders proceed always upon the The radical leaders proceed always upon the manufacture and the help and the service of gratitude; they forget had for these many years past they have done nothing to deserve that gratitude. Upon the other hand, it is beyond controversy that whenever the conservatives have more than the service of a Southern State the vages of Airdean laborers have been hargely increased, the value of property held by negroes has been more than doubled, the colored children have been more than doubled, the colored children have been more thereous has been more ambeable and mutually agreeable. For his reason the Republican party never regains a southern State when once it has lost it.—[New-Orleans Pica-fune (Dem.)

A COMPLIMENT,—Hairdnesser—"Any off the beard, Sir F" Costomer—"No, thank you. I've lately blanded it myself." Hairdresser—"Indeed, Sir! I should not have thought ony gentionan out of the profession could have done it so well."—(Punch.

LOUISIANA'S LATE ELECTION.

METHODS USED TO CARRY IT.

ELECTION CIRCULARS-INTIMIDATION IN SEVERAL FORMS-AFFIDAVITS-DEMOCRATIC POLICY EX-PLAINED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF ITS STATE COM-

MITTEE. In New-Orleans yesterday, before the Senate Committee, Col. Patton, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, testified as to the principles on which the campaign was conducted. He also explained his secret circular. On the part of the House, evidence was given to show that there had been intimidation from the Republican side. Witnesses at the same time said that the election had been fair and peaceful.

CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

COL. PATTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, ON THE STAND-HIS NOTED CIRCU-LAR EXPLAINED-POLICY OF THE PARTY-CASES OF VIOLENCE - STATE GOVERNMENT - THE RE-

TURNING BOARD-TAXES. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26 .- The Senate Committee met this morning at 10:35 o'clock, all the members being present. The chairman, Mr. Howe, named Senators Wadleigh, McMillan, and McDonald as a sul committee to take the testimony of Eliza Pinkston. Mr. McDonald submitted an order that the Returning Board be directed to farnish certified copies of the consolidated statements of votes, statements of Supervisors o Registration, and a statement of the polls not returned by Supervisors of Registration of various parishes and polls, as the committee had no information whatever in regard to polls and votes rejected by the supervisors. Mr. Howe said, while he was opposed to embarrassing the Returning Board at the present time, he would assure the minority that everything essential to getting at the true facts in the investigation would be cheerfully granted. The question, therefore, was again postponed. Mr. McDonald wanted Col. J. W. Patton, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, to rebut the evidence in reference to his famous circular, and he was called, and testified that he had resided in New-Orleans since 1857. He had been a merchant and a soldier, but for the past two years had not been in any business; had been since last January President of the Democratic State Central Committee, and had general charge of the cauvass in connection with the Executive Committee; his testimony was not taken before the Returning Board; was in New-Orleans during the entire canvass, which opened about the 30th of last August; the Democratic tate Convention which nominated the State ticket and Presidential electors met at Raton Rouge on July 24; Mr. Pinchback was chairman of the Republican State Committee, but to dered his resignation after the Republican Convention had made nominations; only knew this as a rumor; was not familiar with the organization of the Republican State Committee; think Messrs. Pitkin and Dibble were active members of the campaign committee; the Baton Rouge Demecratic Convention adopted resolutions favoring and counseling peace; Gen. Nicholls made a speech accepting the nomination, in which he said he accepted only on the condition that he should be Governor of the whole people, without regard to color or race; the State Convention was conducted by the Democrats on the principles enunciated there, and desired a ball, fair and free election. A circular published by the wriness during the campaign and incorporated in Senator Sherman's report was shown witness, was asked if it was a true copy, and he answered that it was; the italics, however, in Sherman's report were his own, not witness's. Only one word in the original was so marked-namely, horseback; the circular was marked confidential because one member of the committee said he was opposed to any circular, as, no matter what was written, it would be misconstrued by the people of the North; another said that making it confidential would attract the attention of those to whom it was sent; the circular was scattered broadcast; there was no intention of keeping its contents secret, and it was intended for general circulation and so used; the circular was issued in the latter part of June, and sent to all prominent Democrats in various portions of the State, and sent

The witness had seen several circulars issued by the Republicans during the campaign : among them one was shown signed by M. A. Jawett, Supervisor of Assumption Parish; another was found on the steambeat Blue Wing, a pocket-book, among other papers, and after hearing of it, and with some trouble, witness secured one from Supervisor Bondreaux of Assumption; had since seen another in the hands of a gentleman from Grant Parish. The envelope in which it was mailed and the documents were put in evidence. The witness, resuming, said he had seen several other circulars issued by the Repubbeans during the campaign; had no copies on the 31st August last; the entire plan of the campaign was adopted unanimously. A copy of the minutes of the committee was introduced and filed as part of the testimony. The circular to Supervisor Boudreaux has been beretolore published. It is the one that orders super-

that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be

The examination on this point was conducted by Chairman Howe. The witness said, in answer to a ques tion, that had a collision occurred here during the cice tion it would have been used by the Republicans North to inflame the people there against the people of the South and against the Democratic party there; did not know that the number of colored people killed in the South since the war was numbered among the thousands; the only information he had was from Nordhoff's statistics on the subject; he thought human life had been statistics on the subject; he thought human life had been taken in Louisiana since the war without due provocation; the same mitch be said of New-York; human life was not held sacred here, as in the North, for various reasons, but a very large majority of the people of the State looked with horror upon the killing of any one for political reasons. Robert Brown, member of the State Central Committee, had been killed within the past few days just below the city; did not know whether politics had anything to do with it; thought a great many homicides committed in the State had no connection with politics as charged.

as charged. At the evening session Samuel McEnery was the first witness called, and testified as follows: I was born and raised in Onachita and resided there during the last campaign ; I am a lawyer and a member of the Democratic party, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of that parish; the State election canvass was conducted by both parties; myself, Judge Richardson, Col. Richardson, N. G. Cobli, Dr. Abbey, and nearly all business men of Monroe and planters in their respective wards took part in the campaign; Rev. Americas Johnson, J. Jones, Robert Walker, Richard Dunn, a large planter ; Henry Hill, George Peterson, the Rev. W. Parsons, a the Rev. W. G. Head, school teachers; Joseph Carroll, a labor contractor, and others, all colored, also took a labor contractor, and others, all colored, also took active part on our side; several of the last-named were presidents of colored clubs. There was one Democratic club for each ward, except the Third, where there were two. Witness then gave a history of the organization of rifle clubs in the parish, which does not differ materially from the statements of former witnesses. They had no connection, he said, with the political clubs of the parish, and were for the europese of protecting the Democratic negroes against outrages from their own race. Of his own knowledge be knew of only one case of the latter kind, viz., that of Thomas Howard, who was beaten by 30 colored men last May for being a Democrat. Colored men frequently came to him and made statements of threats having been made against them by negroes; the killing of John Wimberly by Dinkgrave, grew out of Wimberly's preventing his stater-in-law, who was thought to be dying, from making a will; Dinkgrave had a preliminary examination and was discharged; witness's brother Gov. McEnery, and himself defended Dinkgrave. After Dinkgrave was killed nearly all the community believed he was killed to satisfy personal vengeance. After the assassination of Dinkgrave, Capt. Renwick of the Home Guard of Monroe furnished a posse to pursue the assassin. Charles Williams, a colored deputy sherif, was sent to the west side of the river, and Capt. Head of Trenton furnished him a detail. The witness said he did not think William's pursuit was at nil vigorous. On Monday night before the killing, when going home, Dinkgrave met a man on the road who said, "Is that you, Mr. Breard!" and Dinkgrave then passed through Breard's yard, and went back to Monroe, got a shotgun, and owen home throad the man permitted him to come the passe of through Breard's yard, and went back to Monroe, got a shotgun, and owen home throad the belada. The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. active part on our side; several of the last-named

DEMOCRATS INTIMIDATED. THREATS MADE TO NEGROES-A FAIR AND FREE

ELECTION. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26 .- The House Committee met to-day, with Messrs. Morrison, Jenks, Hurlbut, Phelps, Blackburn, Townsend, Joyce and Beebe present. William Orton was called, and not appearing, Mr. Morrison read communications from him as pullished in the morning papers. The Committee then adopted the following without division:

adopted the following without division:

Resolved, That the chairman communicate to the House of Representatives the failure and refusal of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear and testify and to bring with him all telegrams in his possession or under his control sent or received by persons named in the subpens served upon him, the said Orton; also, as a part of said communication, the letter of said Orton to the chairman, dated Dec. 15, 1876, and such testimony of E. W. Barnes before the committee as relates to the instructions given him, the said Barnes, by said orton in relation to producing before the committee the telegrams required to be produced before the committee the telegrams required to the contempt of the process of the House.

The committee then adjourned, and the sub-committee

The committee then adjourned, and the sub-committee met and proceeded with the investigation. Alexander Davis of New-Orleans testified that men came to his house, called him out, and knocked him senseless, abusing him for voting the Democratic ticket. Colored Republicans made threats before the election to kill wit ness if he voted the Democratic ticket. He named those was confined to his bed for three weeks from was confined to his bed for three weeks from the effects of the beating he received. He made affidavit against the parties before Recorder Lang. Mrs. William Jacobs (enloyed) testified that she knew the last witness. Alexander Davis, and "raded" him. She corroborated the evidence of Davis relative to the attack on him, and said she had talked with the men who assaulted him, who said they would kill him because he was going to sell his race into slavery by voting the Democratic ticket.

Martin Dubart, colored, testified that he had lived here

of August and the property of the influence of the committies was introduced and filed as part of the forth and the committies was introduced and filed as part of the forth many. The first fail is the one was the committee was introduced and filed as part of the forth many. The first fail is the one was the committee was introduced and filed as part of the forth many. The first fail is the committee was introduced and filed as part of the forth many and the filed and that it is recommittee the filed and the filed and that it is recommittee for the property of the filed and the filed

ing the season, with quantities of other and smaller game. A seam of good coal was also found by the Discovery's party, which would render the question of fuel a light one and thus remove one of the greatest difficulties hitherto found by Arctic voyagers. Let an expedition be organized to start in the Spring of 1877, and I firmly believe that by 1880 the geography of the Polar Circle would be definitely settled, and that without loss of life.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM. THE NEXT HOUSE CAN ELECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Pray allow me to reply to "J. C.," in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, and, incidentally, to The Chicago Tribune. "J. C." imagines that the Constitution confers "upon the present House only" the right to elect, if there has been a failure to elect by the people. That he is clearly in error is shown by the language of the Constitution (Article XII.): "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President." Obviously, the right of choice does not devolve upon the House until it has been officially ascertained, by opening all the certificates, that no person was elected by the people. My supposition is that this fact may not be ascertained until March 5, 1877, or later. Obviously, it becomes the duty of the only House then existing to choose a President, for "the right of choice" cannot be forfeited by nonaction before it has devolved upon them. And by express provision that House has until the fourth day of March next following (1878) in which to make its choice, before the Vice-President can act under Article XII. My supposition was that prolonged debate upon questions raised might prevent the opening of all the certificates until after the 4th of March. Until that event no right of choice devolves. But whenever, whether before or after any date, 'all the certificates" have been opened, and it is found that no one has been elected by the people, these words of the 12th Article become operative-"then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House shall choose immediately by ballot the President." The instant failure to elect by the people has been officially ascertained, and not an instant sooner, the right of choice devolves upon the body which is at that time, and not upon the body which was at some other time, the House of Representatives.

Now comes The Chicago Tribune and says that, in the event supposed, a vacancy would occur March 4. This is absurd. Presumably somebody has been elected by the people. No vacancy exists because it has not yet been ascertained which of two persons has been elected. If, for example, the counting of the votes should be completed March 5, and it should be found that Tilden had received all the votes, would any sane man hold that the choice of the people had been defeated, and that the Vice-President had become permanently the President, or that a new election must be held by reason of the delay? Moreover, the Constitution says (Article IL, Section 1) that in case of vacancy "such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." Plainly, the Vice-President or President of the senate could in no case act as President excepting until the House had elected in obedience to Article XII. Finally, the provision for the ordering of a new election by the people is one of statutory enactment, and cannot set aside the constitutional provision of Article XII. If there is "a vacancy" March 4, in the case supposed, because it is not yet known who has been elected, it becomes, under an act of Congress of 1792, the duty of the Secretary of State to order a new election. But if it be ascertained March 5 that no one has been elected, the Constitution requires that the House shall "immediately by ballot choose the President." Of the two, the Constitution prevails; mere delay in ascertaining who has been elected does not create

a vacancy and necessitate a new election. Do not misunderstand the purpose of this sugges tion. It is not to prevent but to secure a declaration of the result by the constitutional mede. If the present House sees that in no event can it get the right of choice itself, it may be the less eager, by merely captions and partisan objections, to prevent a declaration of the result. I maintain, 1st, that the Senate, through its President, alone has power to determine which are "the certificates" stating the action of electors duly chosen; 2d, that all the votes thus returned "shall then be counted." But my object is to show that, if the Democratic theories (which I deny) be insisted upon and accepted, certain things follow of necessity:

I. The Senate has as much right as the House to enire into the validity of certificates.

II. Its inquiry, necessarily conducted according to its rules, which allow free debate, may be prolonged until after March 4.

III. In that event, the Constitution explicitly rethat whenever it is ascertained that no o has been chosen by the people, the House shall choose immediately by ballot the President." Yours truly, W. M. GROSVENOR,

Ed. The Public. New-York, Dec. 26, 1876.

A POWERFUL APPEAL FOR PEACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I write to state my thanks (as one of your thousand friends) for your editorfal of yesterday entitled "Justice and Not Hate." It sounds a note to which public opinion must respond before a safe issue shall be had from the Presidential perplexity. It groups all the policies, without any one of which there can be no abiding peace in this afflicted country. The article should be published broadcast, and no doubt it will be. It appeals powerfully to the patriotic instinct and better judgment in men of every political creed. New-York, Dec. 26, 1876.

THROWING OUT THE VOTE OF STATES. RESULTS THAT MIGHT FOLLOW-A MERE QUESTION OF PARTY PREJUDICE-TWENTY-SECOND JOINT BULE REDUCED TO AN ABSURDITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your recent observations regarding the possibility of the election of President being thrown upon the next House, if the 22d Joint Rale be in force, suggest another contingency which I have not seen no-ticed, and which prompts grave doubts of the safety of this rule, either in the near or remote future, however applicable it may have been to the condition of affairs under which it arose. Let us suppose it to be in force during some close and hotly contested election, and, the Senate and House having opposite party unjorities, met in joint convention to canvass the electoral vote. Suppose the counting of States proceeds smoothly until a State is reached in which informalities or fraud caused the State canvassers to give certificates to the list of electors which is in the minority on the face of the unpurged returns. One body retires from the joint assembly to deliberate, and on its return throws out that State. The next State, let us suppose, was undoubtedly carried by the party whose vote had just cast out the first named State, and the other body of the joint assembly, feeling aggrieved or angered, retires, and on

out the first named State, and the other body of the Jona assembly, feeling aggrieved or ancered, retires, and on its return throws out this State in retaliation, and partisan feeling is so aroused that each succeeding State called is east out by one or the other house, and the final result determined by the votes of States previously accepted without opposition.

Would not the result be likely to surprise all, unless, possibly, a designing few who had forescen just such a result!

But this is not the gravest possible phase of this contingency. Suppose the same condition of parties and opposing majorities of the Senate and House, and the vote of one State or even one elector sufficient to change the general result, and the first State called having chosen electors from the parry having a majority in the Senate is accepted without opposition; then suppose the next State called to have chosen electors under the condition of informalities or fraud as above noted, but from the parry having a majority in the House; the Senate relieves, and on its return throws out this State, and the other States are all successively thrown out by one body or the other, and the general result determined alone by the single State accepted by the joint convention; suppose this State to be a small one, Rhode Island for instance, and that there was an actual and honest popular and electoral majority of the country against the majority of this State, what would an intelligent man think of the 22d Joint Rules.

WHAT A HAYES MAN WISHES.

WHAT A HAYES MAN WISHES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Republicans who believe that the National Government should have power to protect itloyal citizens should not object to the enforcement of the 22d Julut Rule. Its legality, conceded by the Democrats, would be a long step toward centralizing the Republic.
Though a Hayes man, I am a centralist, and it is my suncere desire that we may truly be said to be a "nation."

Defiance, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1876.

C. H. L.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE. VERSAILLES, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1876.

The Senate to-day passed the estimates for 1877, and adjourned.

The Chamber of Deputies, on motion of M. Gambetts, unnulmously passed the estimates of revenue, which had been very slightly modified by the Senate.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1876, Renter's telegram from Paris states that Minister Simon communicated to the Presidents of the various groups of the Left the Government's views on the controversy between the Senators and Deputics. According to this communication the Government considers that as soon as the Deputies have delivered their expected decision upon the Senate amendments to the Budget, a fresh vote must be taken in the Senate. If this vote does not ratify the decision of the Deputies, dissolution of the Lower Chamber must ensue. Debate upon the estimates of expenditure, which have been amended by the Senate, is fixed for Thursday.

At a meeting of the bureaus of three groups of the Left the question of the rights of the two Cnambers was discussed, and the majority of those present were in favor of supporting the Government in the forthcom debate. The Government is understood to favor the claims of the Senate. The Republican Union, the group to which M. Gambetta belongs, persists in the opi that the Senate is not entitled to amend the estimates.

ILLNESS OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1876. Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg an-

nounces that an official bulletin signed by five physicians has been published stating that the Grand Duke Nicholas was taken ill on Dec. 19 withian abdominat complaint caused by a cold and there was no improvement in his condition up to the evening of Dec. 24.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The French mail steamer

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, Dec. 9: The Iglesias Government is esablished at Queretaro, 150 miles from the capital. The States of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Aguas Callentes, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Colima, Sonora, Sinoloa, and Tabasco recognize Iglesias. The States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebia, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca are oc-cupied by Diaz's troops. Diaz has assumed a military ctatorship under the title of Provisional President, to hold the executive power until an election is held. According to the grounds assumed by both Iglesias and Diaz, no election can be legally held while any of the States are occupied by either army. Diaz's term is very indefinite, as is also Iglesias; both are Provisional Presi deuts, and will romain so until one side vanquishes the other. Iglesias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade; but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient. On the 6th lust, a column of 6,000 men, with 20 field howitzers and 10 rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretaro, making in all 10,000 men, who are now marching upon that place. Iglesias has about 7,000 troops in Queretaro, with six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily-defended. In a few days these forces will confront each other. The result is doubtful. Both aspirants to the Presidency are anxious to be recognized by the United States. Gen. Dinz was to cave on the 10th for the army, and confer his authority of Acting President upon the celebrated Indian chief, Mendez, who is the least fitted man of all the revolutionists for such a place. Gen. Mejia has been banished from the country by Dlaz. Desperate measures are soon expected, and everybody is auxiously awaiting a turn in

THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

PANAMA, Dec. 16 .- The commission which arrived here recently from Europe for the purpose of naking a new survey for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien left Panama on the evening of the 11th inst, for the scene of their labors. They reached the Gulf of San Miguel the following day, and landed at the village of Chepigana on the Tuira River. Thence they were to start on the night of the 13th in hungoes up the River Tuira to Pinogana, which place they intended to make their base of operations. The commission expect o be occupied with their explorations and surveys until June next. In the mean time the people of Panann are sanguing of favorable results from the work just initiated.

CHINA AND JAPAN. San Francisco, Dec. 26. - The steamer

Oceanie brines advices from Hong Kong, via Shanghai, to Dec. 4, and from Yokohama to Dec. 11. The American bark C. O. Whitmore, on attempting t

sall from Hong-Kong, was boarded by men from the United Stales steamer Kearsarge, and search was made for Capt. Peabody and mates Snow and Stafford. These men not being found on board, the Whitmore was allowed to proceed. The alteged criminals are still in China, awaiting an opportunity to escape. In compensation for the destruction of the American

chapel at Yen Ping Fu a year ago, an apology has been sent by the local authorities to the United States Con-sul, a sum of money paid for the books and other property destroyed, the chapel rebuilt and delivered to the eriy destroyed, the chapel result and delivered to the missionaries, and a proclamation fissued explaining the rights of foreigners to reside in the interior.

Mayebara and eleven other leaders of the recent insur-rection were beheaded Dec. 3. Others were variously pundshed by imprisonment and deprivation of rank.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD J. WARREN.

Judge Edward J. Warren, who died at Washington, N. C., on Sunday, Dec. 10. was one of the prominent lawyers of that State. He was born in Vermont on Dec. 23, 1826, and was admitted to the bar of the County of Beaufort, N. C. He was a member of the Convention of 1866 and served several terms in the State Legislature. In 1871-2 he was Speaker of the Senate. From the close of the war till the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 he was Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, the court of last appeal. He received his degree from Dartmouth College with Moody B. Smith, sq., and Whitney Barstow, M. D., of this city, and other nembers of the Class of 1846.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.-John L. Shoemaker, Solicitor to the United States Centennial Commission, died here to-night. He was a prominent civizen and widely known by the legal profession.

MANHATTAN CLUB'S REORGANIZATION.

THE QUESTIONS CONSIDERED AT THE COMMITTEE MEETING YESTERDAY. At a committee meeting of the Manhattan

Club yesterday afternoon, at which prominent members of the club were present, various important matters were discussed, which will be further considered at a meeting on Thursday afternoon. The club has never been incor-porated, but being in the nature of a partnership, each sember is personally liable for its debts. This state of things has dissatisfied a large number of members, and a committee was yesterday appointed to report on Thursday upon the subject of procuring a charter. The indebtedness of the club to persons not connected with it is about \$20,000, and it is stated that more than that amount is due to the club. Another committee was appointed yesterday to consider the subject of recovering dues, and a report will be made upon this on Thursday. The lease of the property expires in the Spring, and a third committee was named to consider the renewal of the lease and to report in the age. committee was yesterday appointed to report on of the property expires in the Spring, and a third committee was named to consider the remewal of the lease and to report on the same day. It was stated by a prominent member of the club last evening that 'pesterday's meeting was harmonious and pleasant, and that there seemed to be no reason why the cub should not be reorganized at once upon a substantial basis and enjoy increased prosperity.

APPRECIATIVE COMMENTS.

Prem The Bricksburg (N. J.) Times and Journal.

There is that in the treatment by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUN. of President Grant, now that his final message has gone to Congress and the world, that makes our always favorable newspaper more than ever valued. The TRIBUNE has never hestafed To speak freely both in 175 also and in censure of the President; its criticisms have been, in the main, if not always, just; but there have been times when we have thought that its stringing rebukes would have been more effective with the people if they had been tempered with mercy. Now, however, when President Grant gives what is probably his last public address to the people. The Tribune speaks "the words of truth and soberness" in such a caim and candid manner that, while they wid clevate that Journal in the estimation of every calm and candid may, will help the good that the President has done to live after him more than anything that has been said by any cotemporaneous journal.

From The Plainfield (N. J.) Central New-Jersey Times.

TERRUNE is one of the very best literary and family journals in the land, and is worth many times the subscrip-

Prom The Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch.

Among independent journals The Tribunz takes the lead in ability, excellence, and reliability of news, range of carrent literature, agricultural unitiers, market reports, &c. It certainly has done good work for the campaign just closed, in maintenance of the fundamental principles of Republication.

The New-York Tribunes is entitled to the credit of being the first authority to prove, by an elaborate comparison of electron figures, that Mr. Tilden's much boasted "popular majority" in the nation is "a majority obtained by diligent use of knives and revolvers, white and rifes." The figures are so absolutely convincing that they should be published by every Republican newspaper in the land.

publican newspaper in the land.

From The Attany (N. Y.) Journal.

THE TRIBUNE has made an analysis and comparison of the vote in the Presidential election which is exceedingly suggestive. It first takes up the twenty-two Northern States, gives the Republican vote in each compared with the largest previous Republican vote in each compared with the largest previous Republican vote in the same State, and shows that in every one there is a decided gain this year. In him of the Southern States similar results appear. The remarkable and suggestive change comes in the three States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia.

These figures, supplemented by such questions, go to the very marrow of the contest. Everywhere else the Republicans gained. Even in the other Southern States they decidedly increased their vote. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia alone they suistained an enormous loss. Is there a sane man who believes that such a result there, directly opposed to the drift and result everywhere else, was natural and honest?

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England light snow, followed by clearing, slightly warmer weather, north-west to south-west winds, and no decided change in barometer. For the Middle States, south-west to north-west winds and slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rusing followed by fulling barometer, and in the extreme northern portions light sname.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenties, noise. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the 7s hours prevaing midnight. The central horizontal line marks 20 inches hight of its barometer. The tregating white line represents the oscillations of the nervery during those hours.] The decline of air-pressure yesterday, though not very

great, is not a favorable symptom in connection with the rise of temperature above freezing point during part of the day. The conditions indicate that the clearing weather which began last night will not be of a complete elarneter.

For this city and vicinity a partiall—cloudy and at times threatening sky may be expected to-day and part of to-morrow. Colder weather is not probable until the skies are wholly clear.

COMPLICATED .- Father (angrily)-"How much do you say you owe them?" Son-"Throth, and I'm afraid it's thirry pounds, did. But twenty pounds will set me atraight." Father-"But how will ye pay the other ten pennds "Son-" Well-jist out o' the twenty pounds!"-[Funny Folks.

The soap manufacturer, B. T. Babbitt, has recently surpassed humself in his "Tollet Soap," which is made of the finest and purest vegetable oils and delicately scentral with the natural fragrance of unexceptionable materials. But B. T. Babbitt's Baby Soap is as good for parents as for babies, for it's the no plus ultra of tollet soaps.

LATES! SHIP NEWS

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina Dec. 21, via
Port hoyal, S. C., 22d, with mass, and pass, to C. H. Mallory (CO. Steamship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Polut, and factork, with make, and pass to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Ship Ivy (new, 1,243 tons), Lowell, Bath, Me., in ballast. Ivy (new, 1,243 tons), Lowell, Bath, Me., in ballast, ad for San Francisco. James E. Brett (of Bangor), Gibson, Stettin 46 days, Bark James E. Brett (of Bangor), Gibson, Stettin 46 days, with empty barrels. Bark Simcoc (of Montreal), Halcrow, Cadiz 63 days, with

Bark Boreas (Nor.), Svensen, London 63 days, in ballast, Bark Abbie B. of Windsor, N. S.), Doffell, Glasgow 51 days, Bark Adolph Engler, Fickets, Almeria 64 days, with fron

Steamships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Wyanoke, for Richmond, WIND-Sunset moderate, N.; clondy and hazy.

APOREN.

Dec., 21, lat. 36, long. 72, brig Tycoon, from Demerara for

WORKIGN POUTS.
SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 26.—The North German Lloyds Line
teamship Weser. Von Bulow, from New York Dec. 16, for teamship Weser, Von Bulow, 110m, 110

HAVRY, Dec. 26.—The General Transatamic Company steamship France, Tradelle, from New-York Dec. 16, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Sall d. 25d mlt., Annie Florence, Unche Bracesig; 25d Inst., Emma G. Seamnel, Emilia Chanpa, Sall enter from Castellimates. 14th, Alberti; 24th, Saleme, Brazil; 25th, Knudsvir. A rived 7th Ball, Gaz Esta, Saleme, Brazil; 25th, Knudsvir. A rived 7th Ball, Gaz Esta, Saleme, Brazil; 25th, Knudsvir. A rived 7th Ball, Gaz Esta, Saleme, Brazil; 25th, Chang Castelling, Brazilian Company, C

Merry Christmas; Happy New Year:—Buy present at Nicott ills Taltor's. Come and see his beautifully decorated store, 145 Howery, between Grand and Broome.

DANA-CHIDSEY-At New-Haven, Christmas day, by the Bev. John E. Todd, Miss Kate A. Chidsey of New-Haven and Dr. Aifred S. Dana of New-York. No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED. BACHE—On Sunday, Dec. 24, of bronchial pneumonia, Sarah Emma, youngest daughter of the late James T, and Rosabella Bache. Relaxives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to strend the funeral on Wednesday, the Tith, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. H. Crossman, 103 East Fortieth-st.

COOPER-Dec. 26, 1876, Mary H. Taber, wife of V. E. Cooper, aged 37 years.
Funeral at Dr. Hogers's Church, corner of Fifth-ave, and Twenty first-st., or Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment at New-Londou, Conn. fisk-At Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1876, Mary Safford daughter of the Life Dr. John Safford and wife of Isaac H

Flak.

GAYLORD—At Elizabeth, N. J., the 23d, Elia B. Blake, wife of J. Aiden Gaylord, daughter of the late Dr. G. T. Blake, and grandlanghter of Rev. W. W. Blauvell, D. D., of Lamington, N. J. Black, with the services from her late, residence, corner of Mary and Walnut-sis., at 2 p, m. Wednesday. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 1 p. 10.

HATHORN—Suddenly, Sunday morning, at his residence, 52 West One-hundred and twenty-fifth-st., Geo. C. Hathory, in his 66th year.

West One-hundred and twenty-little-st., Geo. C. Hathere, in his didth year.

Functai from the residence of his son-in-law, AG East Sixty-ninth-st., on Wednesday, at half-past 12 o'clock p. m.

KNAPP—At Newburgh, on Monday, 25th inst., Hannah Trover, wides of Jeremiah L. Knapp.

Functal services at the residence of her son, Samuel T. Knapp, 349 West Fifty sevent ast, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends of the family are invited. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

LIVINGSTON—In Newark, Dec. 25, James Kane Livingston, formerly of Rochester, N.Y., in the 79th year of his age.

The renatives and friends of the family are tragectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 17. West 1 arx-st., Newark on Weinesday, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock p. 48.

MARSH—At Planniedd, N.J., Suday, Dec. 24, Elston Marsh, Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 27, at his interresidence, Painfield, at 2 o'clock p. 18. and at the First Raptist Cherch at 250 o'clock. Train leaves four of Liberty-4c, N. Y., 73 Central R. R. of N. J., at 1 o'clock p. 18.

MIGEON—At Walcottville, Com., Henry, Micron, 2002, 27.

MIGEON-At Walcottville, Conn., Henry Migeon, aged 77 PROSCH-On Sonday, Dec. 24, at Coytesville, N. J., Peter V. Prisen in his 30th year. Funeral on Thursday, 28th, 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Boat leaves foot of Canal-st. at 10:30 a. m.

vited. Boat leaves foot of Canal St. 81 10:30 St. 10.

SMITH—On Monday, Doc. 25, Minule Isadore, wife of Henry
W. Smith, and 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend
her functed on Finnisday, the 28th, at 2 p. m., from No. 209

Whitonest., Jersey City.

White-In Brooklyn, Dec. 25, Miss Hattie P. Ware, sister of the late Mrs. M. W. Halb. Functai services Weitreyläy, at 2 p. m. from her late residence, No. 46 Division avec, Brooklyn, E. D.

Sperial Notices.

FULLS!

Scalakin Sacques. Mufs. and Boas at less than cost of the skins. Sable, Mink, and Ermine sets at enormous reductions in prices. Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Mufflers. Carriage and Sieigh Robes, Foot Buffs, Sc., Sc., Buffs, Sch., Sch., S

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secured in the United States and foreign countries by
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25% Broadway, New-York,
Beat references—Send for book of instruction.

than anything that has been said by any cotemporaneous journal.

From The Platofield (N. J.) Central New-Jersey Times.

The New-York Tribune deserves great praise for its painstaking efforts to complete the last of the unfortunate victims of the Brooklin catastrophe. It required the labor of 15 persons for 24 hours to secure the names and the accompanying personal facts, all of which were presented in an admirable manner. This catalogue is itself a brief history of the calamity, and will be preserved as a momento of the terrible tragedy.

For many years The Tribune has been the leading newspaper of this country, a character which is determined to maintain without the least abatement if money, talents, and enterprise can do it. Each daily issue of The Tribune is a volume of fresh news, able editorials, valuable correspondence, and interesting miscellary—a complete 1 istory of the great world of the day before. It is always sound and reliable. The Weerly